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THE TARIFF DEBATE

Much Less Exciting than That on the McKinley Bill.

MR. DINGLEY, OF MAINE, CONCLUDES

His Defense of the Protective Policy. Turner, of Georgia, and ex-Speaker Reed have a tilt, in which the latter gets in one or two neat points. He alludes to the fact that the Supreme Court had sustained his quorum rulings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The tariff discussion was resumed in the house this morning, but there was a striking contrast between the pacific incidents of to-day and the scenes which characterized the debates on the McKinley bill two years ago.

Representative Turner, of Georgia, a member of the ways and means committee, was the chief Democratic speaker of the day, and in his opening remarks he blasted whatever hopes there may have been that dissensions would appear in the Democratic ranks as to the Springer policy of separate bills, by stating that while he had favored a general bill he had deferred to men for whose judgment he had the deepest respect, and would urge with all his efforts and abilities the bills now pending before the house.

During the morning hour the house, on motion of Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, passed a joint resolution authorizing the loan of ensigns, flags, etc., for the purpose of decorating the streets of Washington on the occasion of the Grand Army encampment.

Immediately thereafter the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole on the free wool bill, and Mr. Dingley, of Maine, resumed his argument against the measure.

In opening he denied the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin) that the last Congress had appropriated a billion and nine million dollars. During the past two fiscal years appropriated for that Congress the expenditures of the government were but seven hundred million dollars. Concluding, Mr. Dingley asked gentlemen to bear in mind that this country under the policy of protection had become the most prosperous country on the face of the earth. Let Congress be true to that policy which had carried the nation to such a height of prosperity. [Applause.]

TURNER'S SPEECH. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, the next speaker, said that he would have been glad to have had pending a bill which would sweep the whole horizon and give to every citizen that compensation, which a fair and just reform of the tariff would give to every consumer in the country. His judgment in this respect had been overruled by those to whose opinion he deferred with great respect, and it was due to those gentlemen that he should say that they sincerely believed that their policy would enable the majority of the house to secure for the people some slight relief from the burden of taxation. [Applause.]

Mr. Turner then turned his attention to a criticism of Speaker Reed's rulings in the last Congress, denying that the recent decision of the supreme court had vindicated those rulings, and when Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, rose to defend the ex-speaker, he catechized the gentleman, who was willing to reply to the manifest annoyance of Mr. Reed, who occupied a seat, some distance from Mr. Turner.

Mr. Reed intimated to Mr. Walker that he would reply to the criticisms at the proper time and suggested that he be permitted to do so.

REED REPLIES.

Mr. Reed, rising to reply to the criticism made upon him and his rulings in the last Congress, expressed the opinion that his action at that time had been thoroughly vindicated by the decision of the supreme court. The question was whether he had violated his duty in counting members present who were in the chamber. Never, before the decision of the court, had any admission been made that it was a present and not an acting quorum that was demanded by the constitution.

Mr. Turner replied that the gentleman from Maine had occupied both sides of the question and had been wrong on both sides. [Democratic laughter.]

Mr. Reed retorted that he had been correct and consistent.

Mr. Turner said that he had always had the highest respect for the gentleman in his administration of the chair, but in criticizing his administration he had no intention of offending the gentleman.

Mr. Reed, had no doubt in regard to the good will existing between the gentleman and himself. Continuing, Mr. Reed argued that under the constitution a present quorum was sufficient for the transaction of business. The gentleman from Georgia had seemed to refer to the last election. How often in the history of the world had the righteous gone temporarily to the wall. [Laughter.]

Oliver Cromwell had been the protector of Great Britain and the flag of Great Britain had been protected on every sea; and the voice of Cromwell had stayed the persecutions of Christians on every land. And yet the people of Great Britain with loud acclamations had welcomed back the monarchy of Charles II. In a few years afterwards Charles II. lay buried in the abbey where England buried her distinguished dead, and Oliver Cromwell lay buried under Tyburn tree.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, made an argument in support of the bill and inveighed against the protection policy of the Republican party, which he claimed was detrimental to the interests of the negro laborers of the south.

At the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's speech the committee rose and the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for copies of correspondence in regard to the Venezuela award since June, 1890.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Morgan instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into and report upon the manner of

electing United States senators was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Toller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amount of treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14th, 1890; the amount of silver dollars coined under the provisions of that act, the amount of silver bullion now in the treasury purchased under the provisions of that act; whether the silver dollars coined under its provisions are available for the ordinary expenses of the government, or are held for the redemption of treasury notes; whether silver dollars or silver certificates have been redeemed or exchanged for gold, and if so, to what amount; and whether silver dollars and silver certificates that are received for public dues are used in the discharge of government obligations, and if so, what class of obligations are discharged by them.

The agricultural meat inspection deficiency bill was taken up and passed. At 2 o'clock "the unfinished business" was taken up, being the senate bill to provide for the erection of public buildings for post offices in towns and cities where the post office receipts for three years preceding have exceeded \$3,000 annually. No action was taken on the bill and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

Waiting on Lord Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Diligent inquiry at the various executive departments dealing with the question elicits the information that the President will take no further action in regard to the Bering Sea matter until he shall have received a reply from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Wharton's note of the 8th inst., insisting on a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year as an essential condition to the settlement of the controversy by arbitration.

Mr. Springer Still Improves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The improvement in Mr. Springer's condition, though very slow and tedious, still continues. He passed a comfortable night, sleeping nicely.

As a result of her long and untiring vigil by the bedside of her sick husband, Mrs. Springer is very much prostrated. A little rest, it is hoped, will restore her usual health.

Mr. Blaine All Right.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Blaine continues to improve. An inquiry as to his condition at his house to-night elicited the reply that he was all right.

THE SUNDAY PAPER WAR.

The Law and Order Agent at Pittsburgh Held for Perjury.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 10.—Robert McClure, the agent of the law and order league who has been conducting a warfare against Sunday newspapers, was held for court this afternoon in \$1,000 bail for perjury. The information was made by a South Side newsdealer named Sharpe, who alleges that McClure swore falsely in testifying that he purchased a paper from Sharpe last Sunday week. Sharpe was fined \$25 and costs on McClure's testimony, notwithstanding his sworn denial of the charge. Nineteen additional informations have been made by McClure during the past few days against news dealers for selling papers on Sunday. It is understood that McClure is considering the advisability of bringing informations against the proprietors of the Sunday papers, and their employees in the business, editorial and composition departments.

Very Sensational.

RATON CITY, S. D., March 10.—The divorce proceedings of W. O. Williams, a wealthy Rochester, New York, shoe manufacturer, will open here to-morrow. Mrs. Williams arrived this morning with her attorneys, and many witnesses will be present. The depositions cover over a thousand type written pages and are highly sensational. Mrs. Williams is a Catholic and does not desire a divorce. She avers that Williams has been unduly intimate with one of his employees named Nettie Boyd.

Cannot Find the Ball.

LINCOLN, NEB., March 10.—Police Judge Borgell, the victim of the sensational shooting in court here, is in a precarious condition with little hopes entertained of his recovery. A change for the worse occurred last night and he has been in an unconscious state since. A portion of the ball entering his forehead penetrated to the base of the brain and cannot be located. Warner, his assailant, refuses to talk further than expressing satisfaction for what he has done.

Up for Contempt.

CHICAGO, March 10.—An application by the Illinois Central railway company this morning, Judge Horton issued an order citing Superintendent of Streets Burke to show cause to-morrow why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt in violating the court's injunction by tearing up the track of the company in South Chicago yesterday.

Leading Iron Maker Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—John F. Winslow, one of the leading citizens of this place, died this morning at 5 o'clock. He was one of the leading iron makers of the state. In 1888 he was a presidential elector and voted for Harrison.

Mercier Will Hide His Time.

MONTREAL, March 10.—It is rumored that Mercier will try to leave the country and live in France until an opportunity offers to get back to power again.

A King's Grandson Arrested.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., March 9.—Prince John Sobieski, grandson of the King of Poland, was arrested to-day with a horse and wagon which he had stolen.

Mrs. Terry Adjudged Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 10.—Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry was to-day adjudged insane and was committed to the state asylum at Stockton.

Bell Telephone Stock.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—The Bell telephone directors have voted to issue \$2,500,000 new stock, one share at par to each holder of six shares.

The Kaiser Will Enter a Race.

LONDON, March 11.—It is reported that Emperor William will personally sail his yacht "Meteor" for the Queen's cup in the Cowes regatta.

THE END OF THE TRUST.

The Great Standard Oil Company to be Dissolved.

IT WILL SOON CEASE TO EXIST

As a Trust and Pass Into History.—A Meeting of Stockholders Called to Vote on the Proposition.—A Brief History of the Gigantic Monopoly. The Business Will be Continued in Another Form.—The Trust Features Will Not be Retained, However.

New York, March 10.—The Standard Oil Trust is preparing to bow its head in deference to the public prejudice against the name and form of trusts and the managers have about decided that it is not advisable to carry the recent case in the Ohio supreme court to any federal appeal.

A meeting of the holders of the trust certificates has been called to consider the advisability of dissolving the trust; although the decision of that meeting is in suspense, there is little doubt that dissolution will be ordered. But while the trust dies there will be no sacrifice of interests of the certificate holders and the great aggregation of the capital known as "the Standard" will still be managed by the same men and will retain its control of the transporting and refining of petroleum.

For many years there has been waged in Ohio a legal warfare against the Standard organization. Finally an action by the attorney general of the state against the Standard Oil company of Ohio reached the Ohio supreme court, quo warranto proceedings being taken to establish the illegality of the trust agreements. On March 1 the court gave a decision preserving the charter rights of the Standard Oil company, but nullifying the contracts it had made with the Standard Oil Trust.

It is evident that the Standard people had been preparing for an adverse decision, and the day the decision was made public their legal representative announced his belief that the trust would be abandoned. In the last few days there have been long consultations between the Rockefeller Bros., Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler and other trustees and their counsels, which finally resulted in the issue of the following notice yesterday to certificate holders:

"A meeting will be held at the office of the trust on Monday March 21 at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to terminate the trust agreement and take such further action as may be thereby rendered necessary."

The actual business of the Standard organization is conducted by companies organized under the laws of the different states. There is a Standard Oil company for New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. These companies conduct the refining branch of the business, which is the transportation of crude oil from the producing fields to refining points in the interior and at sea board is done by pipe lines. The principal pipe lines are operated by the National Transit company which stores and transports the oil produced in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and parts of Ohio. All of these corporations are united in the Standard Oil trust which is simply a pool of the stocks of the individual companies. The trustees are: John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Benjamin Brewster and W. H. Tilford. The aggregate capital held in the control of the trust is about \$85,000,000. The certificates issued by the trust simply represent the equities in property held by the trustees of the Standard Oil Trust.

By the provisions of the trust it may be determined at any time on the vote of certificate holders. The trust is a purely personal affair, the stock of the various companies being footed by corporate action, but by the action of stockholders individually. There is no intention of replacing the trust by a corporation, as was the case when the Sugar Trust and Cotton Seed Trust were reorganized, because of the difference in character of the several agreements. In dissolving the Standard Oil Trust individual stockholders will simply receive back the pooled securities, but of course some method will be devised by which the outside holders of trust certificates will be fully protected in their equities. Some of the banks hold Standard Trust certificates as collateral on loans, but they have been fully assured by the Standard people that they will be fully protected in any steps which will be necessary in case it is decided at the coming meeting to abandon the trust agreement.

The Ohio Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—The Republicans of the house held a caucus this afternoon to consider the Carpenter redistricting bill passed by the senate. It was finally submitted to a committee of ten to make changes and report to the caucus, which will be held next Tuesday night. The committee consists of the following members: McGrew, of Clark; chairman; Heinlein, of Belmont; Taylor, of Champaign; Stock, of Trumbull; Griffin, of Lucas; Holcomb, of Scioto; Streblin, of Hamilton; Haskell, of Lorain; Doty, of Cuyahoga, and James, of Wood county.

Mrs. Fout Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., March 10.—Mrs. Fannie V. Fout died at her residence this morning, aged fifty-four years, of consumption. She was the widow of the late Greene H. Fout, of Frederick, Md., was connected with many of the best families of Maryland and the eastern pan-handle of this state, and was a sister-in-law of ex-Senator J. Howard Gettinger. She will be buried on Saturday at Carroll manor, Frederick county, Md.

Storms in Britain.

LONDON, March 10.—There was a general renewal of the storm in the northern part of England and Scotland during the night and reports have been received of loss of life. In north Wales the sheep have fared badly and a great number of them have perished.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

Terrible Damage Throughout the Northwest—Fears That the Loss of Life Has Been Very Great.

St. PAUL, MINN., March 10.—After raging with a terrific fury for thirty hours, the blizzard passes on to the northwest, leaving in its wake intense cold, the mercury early this morning reaching ten below and at nine o'clock being one below. As the fuller details of the storm are received, it grows in magnitude and intensity, and fears are expressed that there may be great loss of life. This, however, will not be so great as would have occurred had the storm commenced during the day time, when more people were out. Still, many were out and their friends are anxiously awaiting news from them. On account of the condition of wires and the drift covered country roads, the full details of the loss of life, if any, will be slow in coming in, but that there have been serious results of the storm is undoubtedly true.

Damage to property from the severity of the gale is reported very great at Fargo, Crookston and other places. Crookston buildings suffered greatly from the breaking of plate glass, as well as being nearly blown down by the force of the storm, and many small buildings were demolished. Many of the buildings at Fergus Falls were unroofed and other damage done.

So far as the railroads were concerned, the gale and the blizzard got in their deadly work when it blew and drifted so badly.

The Northern Pacific had its hands full in Minnesota all night and this morning. The snow drifted badly and wires are still down. Snow plows are out in every division. The Great Northern was in much the same shape, the drifts being heaviest. The wind is high, with the thermometer recording from 6 above to 15 below zero.

A snow plow carrying two engines and running as the first section of the regular train had a head end collision at Lake Park, on the Northern Pacific at 4:30 a. m. with the first section of the passenger train. George Carr, engineer, was seriously injured. Several other train men were badly shaken up, but their injuries are not serious.

BLIZZARD IN WASHINGTON.

The Wife of Senator Palmer Receives an Injury in the Storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Shortly after noon to-day the capital was visited by rain and snow. Later the wind blew fiercely. Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Illinois senator, was on her way to the capitol and was walking to the northeast entrance to the capitol when the gust of wind struck her, and in an instant lifted her off her feet and threw her with great force to the stone flagging. Her head was cut and the blood flowed from the wound as she was assisted to the ladies' room of the senate. It was found on examination that the wound was not at all serious, and after recovering from the shock Mrs. Palmer was driven home.

Worst in Years at Duluth.

DULUTH, MINN., March 10.—The storm in Duluth yesterday was the worst known in Minnesota for years. Duluth was the storm center of the northwest. The wind blew sixty miles an hour. The thermometer was 30 degrees below zero, and nearly fifteen inches of snow fell. Business was entirely prostrated. The damage done was great at West Duluth. The smoke stack of the Meriam & Ring saw mill was blown down. F. Cullen, an employe, was instantly killed and two other men were injured.

A number of school children are missing, but it is thought that none were lost; that they have been cared for by families living near the school. Many buildings were unroofed and a number of plate glass windows broken. The storm ceased this morning and every body is busy opening sidewalks and streets. There are reports of loss of life that have not yet been confirmed.

Terrible Suffering.

GRAFTON, N. D., March 10.—A man and his team were frozen between here and the depot. They were found by the station man. The man was lying down in the wagon box. A couple married here Tuesday came near suffering the same fate. They were overtaken by the storm two miles south of town. Their team fortunately wandered into a warm corner. In the city considerable damage was done. The smokestacks of the water works and electric light plant was blown down and the city was in darkness and at the mercy of a blizzard. Roofs were blown off, fronts blown in and the drive way of the Northern Pacific elevator was carried across the street breaking the windows of a hotel. To-day is warm and pleasant.

A Farmer Frozen to Death.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., March 10.—W. Griffin, a farmer, was found frozen to death to-day half a mile from town. Griffin was returning from his farm and was caught in the blizzard. A mile from town he abandoned his team and started to walk to the city. One ox was found dead near the wagon.

Victims of the Blizzard.

St. PETER, MINN., March 10.—Several school children who started for school yesterday morning, and two teamsters who drove into the country, are missing and it is feared they are victims of the blizzard.

Power of the Storm.

DULUTH, MINN., March 10.—At West Duluth yesterday the smoke stack of Merrill and King's saw mill blew down, killing F. Cullen and injuring two others. It is feared there will be much suffering if not loss of life before the storm is over.

Perished in the Storm.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 10.—An elderly gentleman named Nugent perished in the storm Tuesday night, three miles from Manse.

Early Spring in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 10.—The weather here for the last five days has been unusually warm. Monday was the hottest day of all, the thermometer reaching eighty degrees in the shade. Cool weather is predicted for to-day. The warm wave extended over the state has brought out all grain and fruit in a manner very satisfactory to farmers.

GROWING HOSTILE.

British Manifestations of a Feeling of Enmity.

TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

An Anti-American Demonstration Favored by the Tories.—A Jingo Policy to be Adopted if This Country Attempts Retaliation.—Newspapers Stirring Up the Feelings.—What May be Made of the Opportunity Afforded by the Bering Sea Matter.

LONDON, March 10.—The news from the United States is the absorbing topic of discussion, so far as the Bering sea dispute is concerned, and it is intimated strongly that should the American government attempt retaliation against Canada, England will withdraw from arbitration, and meet any issue that the United States may choose to raise in Bering sea with a plain assertion of the right of English subjects to hunt for seal outside of the recognized limit of United States jurisdiction.

This position is urged by many of the Tories, and is said to be regarded without disfavor, although as yet without open approval, at the foreign office. The Tories are desperate for an issue that would arouse jingoism and rally the country to the support of the government. Lord Salisbury's Eastern policy is generally approved, even by the Liberals, and the opinion is expressed in Tory circles that the prestige thus gained would stimulate a general support of a course assertive of British and Canadian claims in North America.

FOSTERING A FEELING OF HOSTILITY.

There has been a notable disposition of late, on the part of newspapers commonly supposed to be in the confidence of the government, to foster a feeling of hostility to America, and to arouse an impression that Americans are unfriendly to Great Britain. With this object ridiculous communications have been published alleged to have been written by Americans, and containing bombastic menaces against England. Even if these letters were genuine they would not be published under ordinary circumstances, and without some special motive on the part of the newspapers giving them space. There is some reason, however, to believe that they have been written to order, as it is not thought likely that any genuine and sensible American would threaten, as one of these writers has done, to throw millions of men into Great Britain and blot it from the face of the earth. This absurd letter, however, is being made the subject of general comment throughout England as an evidence of the American bragadocio and animosity.

The Tories also regard the time as favorable for an anti-American demonstration on account of the irritation that exists among large numbers of working people, who have had their wages reduced, or been deprived of employment altogether, on account of the McKinley law. This feeling is especially strong in Wales, and the manufacturing districts, which are also strongly Liberal, and which, some supporters of the government think, might be won over to Lord Salisbury by any course that would cause the Americans to suffer something in retaliation for the suffering which their high tariff has brought upon many thousands in Great Britain. For these reasons Lord Salisbury's attitude is openly supported by the Tories, and it is not without sympathy among Liberals.

THE TALK IN NAVAL CIRCLES.

In naval quarters, while officials are reticent, unofficially it is stated that the British squadron in the Pacific can be depended upon to do its duty in the event of encounter with the Americans. It is well known that, during the recent revolution in Chile, the sympathies of Rear Admiral Charles F. Hoatham and his fellow officers were strongly with the revolutionists, and that they would have liked nothing better than a chance to rebuke the course of the American navy. Not a few of the Chilean naval officers had been trained in company with British officers, and there was a strong feeling of friendship. This feeling has not diminished with Chile's surrender to American demands, and a gentleman who is persona grata at the Admiralty says: "The Americans will make a most serious blunder if they suppose there will be any hesitation on the part of the British navy in defending British subjects engaged in an occupation which Great Britain holds to be lawful."

Rightly or wrongly, the sentiment of the Tories, expressed in the clubs, the parliamentary lobbies, and public places generally, is that a jingo policy toward America on the Bering sea question will be safe and politically profitable, and that, even in the gravest event, it would be the best policy to pursue.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The St. James Gazette (Conservative) to-day accuses the Washington Government of exaggerating the difficulty of arriving at modus vivendi with Great Britain in regard to the Bering Sea seal fisheries. The paper suggests that each side go on sealing as usual, each rendering an account of its catch, the party found by the arbitrators to be in the wrong afterward paying compensation. The News says: "The dispute seems to be a case for professors of natural history rather than for diplomats. The disputants must be careful not to imperil arbitration in their anxiety to snatch a paltry advantage."

A BURNING SHAME.

The Latest Story of Barbaric Treatment of the Poor of Ireland.—An Outrageous Proceeding.

LONDON, March 10.—A story has reached here that has caused many expressions of deep indignation by the English papers. To the westward of County Mayo, Ireland, there lies in the Atlantic a small patch of land known as Clare island. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen and are miserably poor. A number of them ran into debt and their creditors took legal proceedings against them and sent bailiffs to seize a few cattle owned by the debtors to satisfy the claims against them.

The islanders resisted the bailiffs, and as a result eighty of them were summoned to answer at Lonsburgh, the nearest town on the mainland in Coun-

ty Mayo, for resisting officers of the law. The eighty islanders obeyed one summons and presented themselves before the magistrate. They appeared to be in a starving condition and their thin garments afforded them little protection from inclement weather. The magistrate listened to the testimony of the bailiffs and then calmly ordered that the further hearing of the case be held the next day at the court house in Westport, thirteen miles distant.

To reach Westport in time for the hearing, it was necessary for the islanders to start that night. They had no money to pay for conveyances and were compelled to walk the entire distance over a road that is none to good in fine weather. That night a blinding snow storm set in. The road runs alongside the ocean, and the poor people stumbling along in the darkness were exposed to the full fury of a stinging gale that swept inland from the sea.

Many of the poorly clad islanders, weakened by their long abstinence from nourishing food, fell by the roadside unable to proceed, and would have perished had it not been for the kind hearted villagers along the route, who, when they learned of their sufferings, went to their assistance and gave them food and shelter. Of the women in the party not a single one had strength enough to drag her weary limbs to Westport. The men who reached the town at once proceeded to the court house and presented themselves before the magistrates there sitting to hear the case. Many of the islanders were almost completely exhausted by their long journey and all of them were famished and half frozen. When the magistrates learned that all the men summoned were not present they were incensed at what they pleased to term disrespect for the law. They held forth at great length upon the strong arm of the law and rich and poor alike were amenable to its provisions.

Then they spoke of the great goodness of the crown, how it tempered justice with mercy, and after dwelling upon this subject to the painful edification of the shivering wretches before them they announced that as the defendants had pleaded guilty to the charge against them the crown would extend its clemency to them. The court then ordered that the men be liberated upon giving bail for their good behavior. The despatch does not state whether the bail demanded was furnished, but as the islanders were not known in Westport and as they have nothing of value of their own, the probabilities are that the bonds were not furnished.

THE IRON DEPRESSION

Due to the Over Production—Furnaces to Go Out of Blast.

CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—The Iron Trade Review will print to-day responses from 51 of the largest blast furnaces in the country to the questions whether they contemplated an early blowing out and what remedy they would suggest for the present suppressed state of the iron trade.

The answers show that fourteen stacks will blow out in the next thirty days, which the Iron Trade Review says mean a reduction of 10,000 tons a week in the output of pig iron. It is about equal to the present excess of production over the amount consumed in manufacture.

The furnace men are a unit in the opinion that over-production is the cause of the unprecedentedly low prices prevailing, and almost as unanimous in saying that a general blowing out of stacks is the remedy to be applied. Of the fourteen stacks that are soon to go out of blast or have been blown out since March 1 one in the Mahoning Valley and two are in other parts of Ohio, four are in the Shenango valley and two in other parts of Pennsylvania, one in Chicago, two in Virginia, one in Tennessee, one in Georgia. The answer of many other furnace owners who do not fix a definite date indicate that they will shut down within a few weeks if prices are no higher.

IT ENDED IN A ROW.

The Big Seven's Ball at Beethoven Hall Ended Badly.

The "Big Seven," an organization of leading colored men, gave a ball at Beethoven hall last night. A colored pianist furnished the music. There was a very good attendance, and the liquid refreshments ran out early and the supply had to be replenished. The dancing was naturally lively.

A "cake walk" was announced to occur at 1 a. m. It never came off. Buck Tyler was the floor manager, and when he called for the cake walk everybody got ready. There was a little crowding about the walls, and the door keeper, Dave Grant, pushed through the crowd to call for order. In doing so he shoved a man against Will Brown, who was standing with his wife. Brown angrily remonstrated, and a racket began. Grant sought to stop it by smashing Lee Woods on the side of the head with a beer mallet. Then the fun began in earnest.

"Don't you hit him!" "Get off me, nigger!" "Police!" "Go away or I'll cut you!"

These were a few of the excited ejaculations audible on the street. Officer Creighton was on duty in the hall alone. Buck Tyler waded in and six or seven others followed. Creighton's club was taken from him, and he was in imminent danger, when in response to a telephone message from the INTELLIGENCER office, Lieutenant Gaus and Officer Duch arrived.

Brown, Tyler and Dave Thomas were arrested, and other arrests will follow. The police stopped the ball and closed the hall. Accounts as to who was to blame differ, but the matter will be investigated in the police court this morning. It was the liveliest scene in Wheeling for a year.

Weather Forecast for the Day.

For West Virginia, fair northwest winds, colder in east portion, fair and warmer Saturday. For Western Pennsylvania, colder winds, generally fair except light local snows on the lake, west winds, probably fair and slightly warmer Saturday.

For Ohio, generally fair except light local snows at lake stations, west winds, colder in extreme northeast, slightly warmer in west portion.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 32 3 p. m. 54
9 a. m. 34 7 p. m. 50
12 m. 38 Weather—Changeable.

I HAVE been troubled with chronic catarrh for years. Ely's Cream Balm is the only remedy among the many that I have used that affords me relief.—E. W. Willard, Druggist, Joliet, Ill.

MFW&V